

DESCRIPTION

FUEL CELL

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a fuel cell with a membrane electrode assembly that includes an electrolyte membrane and porous electrodes respectively located on both sides of the electrolyte membrane; the membrane electrode assembly being sandwiched by an anode side separator positioned on one surface thereof and a cathode side separator positioned on the other surface thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2001-319667 discloses a structure of a fuel cell, in which a solid polymer electrolyte membrane of a membrane electrode assembly is formed to have its outer peripheral portion projected out relative to a periphery of the porous electrodes, and a fluid sealant is used to fill a gap between the outer peripheral portion of the solid polymer electrolyte membrane and separators which sandwich the membrane electrode assembly.

Each of Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications 10-50332, 2002-42838, 2002-93434, and 2001-155745 discloses a structure of an outer peripheral separator-sandwiched portion of a solid polymer electrolyte membrane, as well as a seal member and a gasket provided around porous electrodes, for avoiding gas leakage from a peripheral portion of a membrane electrode assembly.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In a fuel cell, a pair of separators are arranged to sandwich a membrane electrode assembly therebetween. Each of the separators is formed to have a gas flow path having a channel-shape in section on its surface opposite to one of porous electrodes of the membrane electrode assembly. The gas flow path is mainly classified into, largely due to the shape thereof, a serpentine flow path that is a continuous flow

path having many winding portions, and an interdigitated flow path that includes a main flow path and a plurality of branch flow paths branching from the main flow path. In the serpentine flow path, as a reaction gas supplied thereto flows through the winding portions thereof, the reaction gas seeps out the winding portions, passes through parts of the porous electrode close to the winding portions, and short-circuits between the winding portions of the gas flow path on a reaction surface of the porous electrode. As a result, the reaction gas is not evenly supplied to the entire reaction surface of the porous electrode and the reaction surface thereof cannot be used efficiently. Also in the interdigitated flow path, a reaction gas passes through part of the porous electrode, thereby preventing efficient use of the reaction surface thereof.

The present invention was made in the light of the above problems. An object of the present invention is to provide a fuel cell which evenly supplies a reaction gas to the entire reaction surface of a porous electrode thereof, thus using the reaction surface thereof efficiently.

An aspect of the present invention is a fuel cell comprising: a membrane electrode assembly comprising an electrolyte membrane and a pair of porous electrodes provided on both sides of the electrolyte membrane; and first and second separators sandwiching the membrane electrode assembly, each of the first and second separators being formed to have, on its surface opposite to the membrane electrode assembly, a gas flow path and a rib defining the gas flow path, wherein the rib of at least one of the first and second separators is provided with a projection for pressing the porous electrode.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view showing a structure of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of an anode side separator of the first embodiment, showing a projection provided on a rib thereof.

Fig. 3 is a graph showing an example of gas diffusion inside a porous electrode

according to the first embodiment and a related art having no projection.

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view showing a structure of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing a pattern of gas flow paths formed in the anode side separator of the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a plan view showing a pattern of gas flow paths formed in the anode side separator of the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a plan view showing a pattern of gas flow paths formed in the anode side separator of the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 10 is a plan view showing a pattern of gas flow paths formed in the anode side separator of the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a eighth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a plan view showing a pattern of gas flow paths formed in the anode side separator of the solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a ninth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a twelfth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 17 is a cross sectional view showing a structure of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention.

5 Fig. 18 is a cross sectional view showing a structure of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a sixteenth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 19 is a cross sectional view showing a structure of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a seventeenth embodiment of the present invention.

10 Fig. 20 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a eighteenth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 21 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a nineteenth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 22 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a twentieth embodiment of the present invention.

15 Fig. 23 is a perspective view of an anode side separator according to a twenty-first embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention will be explained below with reference 20 to the drawings, wherein like members are designated by like reference characters.

As shown in Fig. 1, in a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a first embodiment of the present invention, porous electrodes 3, 5 as porous diffusion layers are located on both sides of a solid polymer electrolyte membrane 1 to collectively form a membrane electrode assembly 7. An anode side separator 9 is located on one surface 25 of the membrane electrode assembly 7 and a cathode side separator 11 is located on the other surface thereof, whereby the membrane electrode assembly 7 is sandwiched by the separators 9, 11.

At the peripheries of the porous electrodes 3, 5, annular gaskets 13, 15 are provided, each being interposed between one of the separators 9, 11 and the solid 30 polymer electrolyte membrane 1, thereby sealing a reaction gas therein such as a fuel

gas containing hydrogen, or an oxidant gas containing oxygen.

The solid polymer electrolyte membrane 1 is formed as a proton exchange membrane made of a solid polymer material such as fluorine family resin. Two porous electrodes 3, 5 located on both surfaces of the membrane 1 are constituted of carbon cloth or carbon paper containing a catalyst made of platinum, or platinum and an other metal, and are positioned such that the surfaces thereof containing the catalyst come into contact with the solid polymer electrolyte membrane 1.

Each of the separators 9, 11 is made of dense carbon material or metal material inpenetratable to gas, where an anode side gas flow path 17 for the fuel gas and a cathode side gas flow path 19 for the oxidant gas are respectively formed on the surface of each separator opposite to the membrane electrode assembly 7. As a result of forming the gas flow paths 17, 19 in each of the separators 9, 11, a rib 21 is formed between a pair of gas flow paths 17 and a rib 23 is formed between a pair of gas flow paths 19.

Each of the separators 9, 11 is also formed to have a cooling water flow path, not illustrated, on a surface thereof opposite to the surface where the gas flow path 17, 19 is formed. In the cathode side separator 11, another cooling water path is provided for removing heat generated by cathode reaction in the fuel cell.

The fuel cell mentioned above is used in a stack structure which is formed by stacking a plurality of cells together. Each of cells is constituted of a membrane electrode assembly 7 and a pair of the separators 9, 11 located on both the surfaces thereof. The cooling water flow path mentioned above is not necessarily provided for each cell. However, if more heat needs to be removed from the fuel cell due to an increased output thereof, it is preferable to provide as many cooling water flow paths as possible.

In the fuel cell having the stack structure mentioned above, the fuel gas and the oxidant gas are supplied from respective gas inlets of the fuel cell, distributed to the respective cells thereof, and discharged from respective gas outlets thereof to the outside.

In the first embodiment, as shown in Fig. 2, a projection 25 is located on one of a plurality of ribs 21 disposed in the anode side separator 9. The projection 25 is formed

along the entire length of the rib 21, positioned in the center of the width $w0$ of the rib 21 on a top face 21e thereof, which comes into contact with the membrane electrode assembly 7. The width of the projection 25 is set as a predetermined value $w1$ and the height thereof is set as a predetermined value $h1$. A top portion 25a of the projection 25 that compresses the porous electrode 3 is formed to be planar.

As described above, since the projection 25 is disposed on the rib 21 of the anode side separator 9, when the membrane electrode assembly 7 is sandwiched by the separators 9, 11, the portion of the porous electrode 3 where the projection 25 comes into contact with, is compressed with an increasing local stress thereupon until it becomes crushed. As a result, resistance for the fuel gas to pass through the compressed portion of the porous electrode 3 increases.

Accordingly, when such a projection 25 is provided on the rib 21 at a location where the fuel gas tends to short-circuit between a pair of the gas flow paths 17 across the rib 21, the fuel gas supplied is guided to flow along the gas flow path 17, whereby the fuel gas is evenly distributed to the reaction surface of the porous electrode 3. Therefore, the reaction surface thereof can be efficiently used, thereby improving performance and fuel economy of the fuel cell.

The provision of the projection 25 on the rib 21 also improves contact condition between the anode side separator 9 and the porous electrode 3, reducing contact resistance therebetween, as well as preventing the relative slide shifting between the anode side separator 9 and the porous electrode 3 in the surface direction thereof.

Fig. 3 shows an example of gas diffusion inside the porous electrode of the first embodiment compared to the related art having no projection on the rib. Note, that gas diffusion varies depending upon the kind of the porous electrode, magnitude of joint force between the separator and the porous electrode, and the size and shape of the projection.

In the first embodiment mentioned above, the height ($h1$) of the projection 25 on the rib 21 is set as 0.1mm, and the width ($w1$) thereof is set as 0.5 mm. Provision of the projection in such size on the rib, as compared with the related art, effectively reduces gas diffusion inside the porous electrode, thereby reducing an amount of the

short-circuited gas.

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a second embodiment of the present invention. In the second embodiment, a projection 27, identical to the projection 25 shown in the first embodiment, is provided on a rib 23 of a cathode side separator 11. The components in the second embodiment other than the projection 27 are the same as those of the first embodiment.

In the second embodiment, since the projection 27 is disposed on the rib 23 of the cathode side separator 11, when the membrane electrode assembly 7 is sandwiched by the separators 9 and 11, the portion of the porous electrode 5 where the projection 27 on the rib 23 comes into contact with, is compressed with increasing local stress thereupon until it becomes crushed. As a result, it prevents the oxidant gas in a gas flow path 19 from diffusing in the compressed portion of the porous electrode 5, thereby promoting flow of the oxidant gas along the gas flow path 19. Accordingly, the second embodiment can obtain the same effect as in the first embodiment.

In the first and second embodiments, the projection 25 or 27 is disposed on either the rib 21 of the anode side separator 9 or the rib 23 of the cathode side separator 11. However, the projection may be disposed on both of the ribs 21 and 23.

Installation of the projection 25 or 27 on one of the rib 21 of the anode side separator 9 and the rib 23 of the cathode side separator 11, as in the first and second embodiments, enables the selective restraint of diffusion of the fuel gas in the gas flow path 17 and the oxidant gas in the gas flow path 19.

Further, either one of the anode side separator 9 and the cathode side separator 11 can be manufactured in a shape without any projection on the rib, and therefore the manufacturing cost thereof can be reduced in comparison with the structure where the projections are located on the ribs of both the anode side separator 9 and the cathode side separator 11.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a third embodiment of the present invention. In the third embodiment, a plurality of projections 29 are located on one of top faces 21e of the ribs 21, which come into contact with a membrane electrode assembly 7. Each of the

projections 29 extends in the longitudinal direction of the ribs 21.

In the third embodiment, the plurality of the projections 29 can be located in a spot where a reaction gas flowing in a gas flow path 17 is likely to short-circuit to another neighboring gas flow path 17 across the rib 21. Accordingly, the manufacturing 5 cost can be reduced compared with the first or the second embodiment.

In the third embodiment, the projection 29 applied to the anode side separator 9 is explained, however, the projection 29 may be applied to a cathode side separator 11, or to both the anode side separator 9 and the cathode side separator 11.

In embodiments to be described below, explanations will be made for 10 applications of the projection mainly to the anode side separator 9. However, the projection may be applied to the cathode side separator 11, or to both of the separators 9 and 11, similarly to the third embodiment.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 in a solid polymer 15 electrolyte fuel cell according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. In the fourth embodiment, a plurality of projections 25 are provided on all the ribs 21 of the anode side separator 9, where all the projections 25 are formed along the longitudinal direction of the ribs 21.

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing a pattern of gas flow paths 17a, 17b, and 17c in 20 an anode side separator 9 of an solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention. This gas flow path pattern is what is called a serpentine flow path, namely, a snaking gas flow path bundle 31 formed of a plurality of parallel gas flow paths 17a, 17b, and 17c. A rib 21b is located between the gas flow path 17a and the gas flow path 17b, and a rib 21c is located between the gas flow path 17b and the gas flow path 17c. A rib 21a is located outside of the gas flow path 17a and a rib 25 21d are located outside of the gas flow path 17c to define the snaking pattern of the gas flow path bundle 31.

Projections 33 are located on the ribs 21a and 21d that collectively define the 25 gas flow path bundle 31. Crosshatched portions in Fig. 7 shows the positions of the projections 33.

30 In the fifth embodiment, the projections 33 are located on the outermost ribs

21a and 21d defining the gas flow path bundle 31, to thereby avoid leakage of the reaction gas from the gas flow path bundle 31 to the outside, as well as to reduce short-circuiting of the reaction gas from the gas flow path bundle 31 across the ribs 21a and 21d to the neighboring gas flow bundle 31.

5 And by making the projections 33 on the ribs 21a and 21d as wide and as tall as downstream side of the gas flow path, the short-circuit of the reaction gas between the gas flow path bundles can be reduced more certainly.

10 Fig. 8 shows a sixth embodiment according to the present invention, wherein in a serpentine flow path identical to that in Fig. 7, projections 35 are located on the ribs 21a, 21b, 21c, 21d at the bending corners of the gas flow paths 17a, 17b, 17c, where flow of the reaction gas therein changes its direction. Crosshatched portions in Fig. 8 15 show the positions of the projections 35 on the ribs 21a, 21b, 21c, and 21d.

15 In the above-mentioned sixth embodiment, the short-circuiting of the reaction gas between the gas flow paths can be reduced at the bending corners thereof where the reaction gas is more likely to short-circuit.

20 Fig. 9 shows a seventh embodiment of the present invention, which is a combination of the fifth embodiment in Fig. 7 and the sixth embodiment in Fig. 8. According to the seventh embodiment, an amount of gas short-circuited between each 25 of the gas flow paths can be reduced further compared with each of the embodiments shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8. On the other hand, each of the embodiments in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 can reduce an amount of the gas short-circuited between the gas flow paths more efficiently with minimal number of the projections 33, 35 as compared to the seventh embodiment.

25 Fig. 10 is a plan view showing a pattern of a gas flow path in an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a eighth embodiment of the present invention. This flow pattern is formed of a pair of interdigitated-gas flow paths 17d and 17e. The gas flow path 17d is formed of a main flow path 37 extending in the left and right directions of Fig. 10 in an upper portion of the anode side separator 9, and a plurality of branch flow paths 41 branched in the downward direction in Fig. 10 30 along the entire length of the main flow path 37. On the other hand, the gas flow path

17e is formed of a main flow path 39 extending in the left and right directions of Fig. 10 in a lower portion of the separator 9, and a plurality of branch flow paths 43 branched in the upward direction in Fig. 10 along the entire length of the main flow path 39. The respective branch flow paths 41, 43 are alternately located along the longitudinal direction of the main flow paths 37, 39. The pair of the interdigitated-gas flow paths thus form what is called an interdigitated flow path.

A rib 45 is located between the gas flow paths 17d and 17e, having a shape that is serpentine in the upward and downward directions in Fig. 10. Straight ribs 47, 49 are provided along upper and lower ends of the anode side separator 9 in Fig. 10, and straight ribs 51, 53 are provided along left and right ends thereof. In this interdigitated flow path, a reaction gas flows into the gas flow path 17d from a supply port 37a provided between the left end of the rib 47 and the upper end of the linear rib 51, and the reaction gas inside the gas flow path 17e flows out of the separator 9 from a discharge port 39a provided between the right end of the rib 49 and the lower end of the rib 53.

And projections 55, 57 are located on winding portions of the rib 45 at the ends of the branch flow paths 41, 43. Projections 59, 61 are respectively located on a part of the straight rib 53 at the end of the main flow path 37 downstream thereof, and on a part of the straight rib 51 at the end of the main flow path 39 upstream thereof. Crosshatched portions in Fig. 10 show the positions of the projections 55, 57 on the rib 45 and the projections 59, 61 on the ribs 53, 51.

Since the projections 55, 57 are respectively disposed in positions where the reaction gas easily short-circuits from the ends of the branch flow paths 41, 43 to the main flow paths 39, 37, as well as the projections 59, 61 being respectively disposed in positions where the reaction gas easily leaks from the ends of the main flow paths 37, 39 to the outside, an amount of short-circuited reaction gas can be reduced and the leakage of reaction gas to the outside can be prevented.

Fig. 11 shows a ninth embodiment of the present invention. In an interdigitated flow path identical to that in Fig. 10, a projection 63 is provided on a rib 45, in addition to the projections 55, 57, 59, and 61 of Fig. 10. The projection 63 is

formed to be continuous from a left end of a projection 55 to a right end of a projection 57. Namely, the projection 63 disposed on a straight portion of the rib 45, which constitutes both a wall on a supply port side (the left side in Fig. 11) of the branch flow path 41 from the gas flow path 17d and a wall on a discharge port side (the right side in Fig. 11) of the branch flow path 43 from the gas flow path 17e.

Thereby, short-circuiting of the reaction gas from the branch flow path 41 for supplying gas to the branch flow path 43 for discharging gas, positioned on the discharge port side (the left side in Fig. 11) can be prevented. The flow of reaction gas is promoted at a region of the rib 45 where no projection is located, and therefore, the reaction gas can spread and evenly flow inside a porous electrode 3 in a specific direction.

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 in a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention. In the tenth embodiment, a plurality of projections 25 (two projections in the embodiment herein) are located on one of the ribs 21. The respective projections 25 are arranged in parallel with each other along the longitudinal direction of the rib 21.

In the tenth embodiment, by locating the plurality the projections 25, the portions of a porous electrode 3 where the plurality of the projections 25 are located can be easily compressed and thereby passage of short-circuited gas through the porous electrode 3 can be securely and stably reduced.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 in a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention. In the eleventh embodiment, a plurality of projections 25 (three projections in this embodiment) are located on the rib 21 in parallel with each other along the longitudinal direction of the rib 21, and a height (h2) of a central projection 25a among the three projections 25 is more than a height (h3) of projections 25b on both sides thereof. However, the two projections 25b may be different in height (h3) from each other.

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 in a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a twelfth embodiment of the present invention. In the twelfth embodiment, a plurality of projections 65a, 65b, 65c (three projections in this

embodiment) are arranged along the longitudinal direction of the rib 21 thereon, and a height (h4) of the projection 65a, a height (h5) of the projection 65b, and a height (h6) of the projection 65c are different from each other.

In Fig. 12 and Fig. 13, the respective heights of the plurality of projections are 5 different from each other, but the respective widths may be different from each other and both the heights and the widths may be different from each other.

As described in the eleventh embodiment and the twelfth embodiment, at least one of the height and the width of the plurality of the projections 25a, 25b and the projections 65a, 65b, 65c on the rib 21 is different from the others, thereby enabling a 10 selective adjustment of gas diffusion inside the porous electrode 3. Accordingly, in these embodiments, an amount of short-circuited gas can be more efficiently reduced than in the first embodiment. Herein, an amount of short-circuited gas is reduced further as the projections become taller or wider. And the height and the width of such projections may be changed depending on a gas flow velocity in the gas flow path.

15 Fig. 15 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention. In the thirteenth embodiment, a width (w2) of a projection 67 located on a rib 21 continuously changes along the longitudinal direction of the rib 21.

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer 20 electrolyte fuel cell according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention. In the fourteenth embodiment, a height (h7) of a projection 69 located on a rib 21 continuously changes along the longitudinal direction of the rib 21.

In the thirteenth embodiment and the fourteenth embodiment, a size (at least 25 one of the height and the width) of the projections 67, 69 continuously changes, thereby enabling continuous and selective adjustment of gas diffusion inside the porous electrode 3. Accordingly in these embodiments, an amount of the short-circuited gas can be more efficiently reduced than in the first embodiment.

Fig. 17 is a cross sectional view of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention. In the fifteenth 30 embodiment, a projection 71 is located on a rib 23 of a cathode side separator 11. The

rib 23 is located opposite to the rib 21 of the anode side separator 9 of the first embodiment, where the projection 25 is located. The projection 71 on the rib 23 is identical in shape to the projection 25 on the rib 21.

According to the fifteenth embodiment, the projection 25 of the anode side 5 separator 9 is located opposite to the projection 71 of the cathode side separator 11 and thereby an amount of the short-circuited gas can be reduced in both of the porous electrodes 3, 5.

Fig. 18 is a cross sectional view of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a sixteenth embodiment of the present invention. In the sixteenth 10 embodiment, a projection 25 of an anode side separator 9 and a projection 71 of a cathode side separator 11 are shifted in a width direction apart from each other along a surface of a membrane electrode assembly 7. The projection 25 of the separator 9 is shifted from a point opposite to the projection 71 of the separator 11.

According to the sixteenth embodiment, an amount of the short-circuited gas 15 can be reduced in both of the porous electrodes 3, 5 similarly to the fifteenth embodiment.

Fig. 19 is a cross sectional view of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a seventeenth embodiment of the present invention. In the seventh embodiment, two projections 73 are located on a rib 23 of a cathode side separator 11. 20 The rib 23 is positioned opposite to a rib 21 of an anode side separator 9, where a projection 25 is formed thereon. The two projections 73 are formed along the longitudinal direction of the rib 23 similarly to the projection 25, and are located on the rib 23 at positions in a width direction of the rib 23, corresponding to both side positions of the projection 25 on the rib 21.

According to the seventeenth embodiment mentioned above, the portions of the 25 porous electrodes 3, 5 corresponding to the above-mentioned projections can be crushed with more certainty, thereby more securely reducing an amount of short-circuited gas.

Fig. 20 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to an eighteenth embodiment of the present invention. In 30 the eighteenth embodiment, a projection 75 is provided on a rib 21 and extending along

the longitudinal direction of the rib 21. The projection 75 is formed in a triangular shape in cross section having two inclined planes 75a, 75b that cross each other to form a ridge portion 75c which comes into contact in a linear region with the porous electrode 3.

5 Fig. 21 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a nineteenth embodiment of the present invention. In the nineteenth embodiment, a projection 77 is provided on a rib 21 and extending along the longitudinal direction of the rib 21. The projection 77 is formed in a semi-circular shape in cross section having a cylindrical surface 77a which comes into contact in a 10 linear region with the porous electrode 3 .

In the event of selecting the projection 75 having the triangular shape in section, the porous electrode 3 can be stably crushed with a little load, and on the other hand, in the event of selecting the semi-circular projection 77, an excessive concentration of load on the porous electrode 3 can be avoided. Shape and size, for example a radius of 15 curvature, of the projections 75, 77 can be adjusted to be suitable for molding.

Fig. 22 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer electrolyte fuel cell according to a twentieth embodiment of the present invention. In the twentieth embodiment, a projection 79 on a rib 21 is made of material different from that of the anode side separator 9.

20 According to the twentieth embodiment, it becomes possible to manufacture a separator in a conventional shape without a projection on a rib 21, and thereafter, to form the projection 79 on the rib 21. In this case, it is possible to stably crush the porous electrode 3 by using a projection 79 thereon made of a flexible material.

Fig. 23 is a perspective view of an anode side separator 9 of a solid polymer 25 electrolyte fuel cell according to a twenty-first embodiment of the present invention. In the twenty-first embodiment, a rib 81 in the separator 9 is taller along the entire width thereof than the other ribs 21 and a top portion 81a thereof, which is projected from the height reference of the other ribs 21, is used as a projection of the rib 81. Thereby an amount of short-circuited gas can be reduced similarly to the first embodiment.

30 The present disclosure relates to subject matter contained in Japanese Patent

Application No. 2003-023712, filed on January 31, 2003, the disclosure of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The preferred embodiments described herein are illustrative and not restrictive, and the invention may be practiced or embodied in other ways without departing from 5 the spirit or essential character thereof. The scope of the invention being indicated by the claims, and all variations which come within the meaning of claims are intended to be embraced herein.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

10 In a fuel cell according to the present invention, at least one of the ribs 21, 23 formed on separators 9, 11 which sandwich a membrane electrode assembly 7 of the fuel cell, is formed to have on its top a projection 25 which compresses and crushes a part of porous electrodes 3, 5 of the membrane electrode assembly 7, when sandwiching the membrane electrode assembly 7 with the separators 9, 11, to thereby restrict gas 15 passage through the crushed part of the porous electrodes 3, 5. Short-circuit of gas between gas flow paths 17, 19 is thus prevented, providing even gas transportation through the entire porous electrodes 3, 5, with the reaction surfaces thereof effectively used. Accordingly, performance and fuel economy of the fuel cell are improved. Therefore, the present invention is useful for an application of a fuel cell.